

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1826.

[NO. 90.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

William Means
vs.
Joseph Blackwood,
Chas. T. Alexander,
James Means.

Petition to review the report of the Clerk.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Means is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the said James Means appear at our next Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.
Teste: ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.
6193—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Patterson
vs.
Wm. Smith and wife,
Elizabeth Smith.

Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Pat.
IT is ordered by Court that advertisement be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.
ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.
6191

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Clark
vs.
Samuel Smith, on a negro man named Israel.
IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be had against him at the August term, 1826.
ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Springs
vs.
Samuel Smith, on a negro boy named Planter, 14 years old.
IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.
ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

P. Barringer
vs.
Saml. F. Love, summoned as garnishee.
IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, to be held for this county, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.
ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Cowan
vs.
Saml. F. Love, summoned as garnishee.
IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.
ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1826.
Samuel Beatty and his wife Sally,
and Lucy Lloyd, Nancy & Rebecca, William & John Lazaway, minors, by their Guardian, pendente lite, Samuel Beatty,
vs.
John Davenport, William Davenport & Wesley Davenport, heirs at law of Wm. Davenport, dec.
Petition for Partition of lands.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Davenport, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal three times within six weeks, giving notice to the said John Davenport that he appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why partition should not be made according to law, of two tracts of land lying in Lincoln county, one of 240 acres and the other of 205 acres, of which the said William Davenport died leased and possessed, otherwise the said petition will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.
Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of the said Court at Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1826, and in the 50th year of the Independence of the United States.
LAWSON HENDERSON.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled 'Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism.' By JOSEPH MOORE, V. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.
ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. 80

The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 14136
ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, held on the 19th day of May ultimo, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I shall sell at public auction, on the 12th day of July next, at the Court-House door, and on a credit of twelve months, the

where John Boyd, dec'd. formerly resided, and now occupied by Washington Morrison, Esq.; together with two small tracts of land adjoining the town. Bonds and approved security will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, if required.
THOS. BOYD, Guardian of S. E. BOYD.
Charlotte, June 1, 1826. 86

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure. There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.
A. C. M'REE.
N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment.
A. C. M.
82tf

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th instant, a negro girl named CHLOE. She is 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and of rather a yellow complexion. Also, a boy named BILL, aged 16 or 17, but quite small of his age. Said negroes are supposed to be lurking about Charlotte. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will secure them in jail, or deliver them to me.
3690 B. OATES.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.
John Stewart
vs.
The heirs at law of William Stewart, deceased.
Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said Court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.
Teste: R. SIMONTON, C. J.
3m91—price adv. \$4.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

From the N. Y. American.

View of Europe.—The recent arrivals from Europe leave us still in doubt as to the result of the pending controversy between Russia and the Porte. Our private letters represent it as hardly possible that war should not ensue between these two powers. Russia had received an evasive reply to her ultimatum even before the fall of Missolonghi, and that event will not tend to diminish the insolence of the Ottomans. No certain result of the Duke of Wellington's mission to St. Petersburg had transpired; but it seems to be pretty plainly indicated, that if his purposes were to interpose between Russia and Turkey, he did not succeed. It is, however, the opinion of some, that such was not his object; but, on the contrary, that his journey was connected with a policy which would make England and Russia to be acting in concert for the liberation of Greece. We can rather desire, than believe, with our present information, that such is the fact.

In England, order was almost restored. The large subscriptions which had been made and were still making for the relief of the distressed manufacturers, the certain passage of the laws admitting warehoused and foreign corn, (all the former now in bond, and to the extent, if ministers think fit, of 4,000,000 bushels more from abroad) and above all, the great military force concentrated in and around the disturbed districts, had tended to tranquilize and over-awe the working classes, among whom the belly, and not the head, was the seat of the disorder. Parliament would be dissolved, probably, about the 1st June. Great activity in canvassing the different boroughs and counties, had already been manifest. Mr. Brougham, who was a native of Westmoreland, was to run for that county, in opposition to the great and hitherto irresistible Lowther influence.

The King is represented as in better health than he had been for several years past, while the Duke of York, who is heir apparent to the throne, is said to be gradually declining under the effect of a mortal disease. The former of these facts, and perhaps both—for the Duke is not a favorite—would have the effect of giving great confidence at the then approaching election.

France appears rich, prosperous, and tranquil; suffering little, comparatively, from the commercial hurricane which has produced, and is yet producing, such disasters elsewhere; and mainly occupied, (when we say France, meaning Paris,) on one side, in efforts to build up the good old time of Jesuits, Confessors, and Mistresses; and, on the other, in seeking to perpetuate and confirm the rights acquired by the revolution, and above all, to keep down the Jesuits and the other accompaniments of by-gone days. The mass of the people, however, take little part in such questions; and are content with being exempted from the corvees, the gabelles, and the numberless other grievous exactions to which the peasantry of France were formerly subject.

Spain, once so proud and so mighty, is almost blotted out of the map of Europe—externally, without force or influence—internally, a prey to the most wild and bloody fanaticism, she drags on an obscure and miserable existence, amidst a succession of abortive conspiracies, and ferocious executions.

Of Italy and Germany there is little to be said. The former is subdued and held in check by Austrian bayonets, and seems content with its fate, or at least very patient under it. The latter is, as ever, a laborious, frugal, intelligent country, with a population orderly and educated, and though capable of enthusiastic movements, not readily excited.

From this hasty glance at Europe, we revert to our happy land, overflowing with plenty; and, though not unassailed nor uninjured by the rude tempest which has passed, still, as a land where man can enjoy, in a greater degree, at less hazard, and with more entire certainty than elsewhere, every privilege of a free and responsible being.

An experiment was lately tried in the Armoury of the Tower of London, in which the most intense light ever yet produced by art was exhibited. It was excited by directing a jet of alcohol, or the flame of a spirit lamp, upon a piece of lime, by the action of a stream of oxygen gas. The light thus produced is calculated as being eighty times more intense than an equal area of light emitted by the combustion of an Argand lamp. Another new steam engine has been projected, in which spirit of wine or ether is substituted for water. The necessity of a boiler is superseded, the liquor being contained in the cylinder, and raised into vapor by the heat of an Argand lamp.

FROM THE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

NATIONAL WORK.

A National work is in progress respecting the North American Indians,—"principally," the Hon. Albert Gallatin, the first projector of the work says, "as relates to their languages, with a view, to a better understanding of their affinities and their various dialects, their respective grammars, and the structure of their language generally." Mr. Gallatin's recent appointment induced him to give up his work into the hands of Government; and the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President, has taken measures to accomplish this literary enterprise. "To preserve the Indian Languages," says Mr. G. "is a duty, to publish the information, is a kind of debt, due by the United States to the scientific world; and which has long been expected of them." The Secretary of War says, that this National Work will have respect to "the Etymology, or the vocabulary of the several languages or dialects, and their Grammars, or structure."

The subscriber, having been requested by Mr. Gallatin, and recently by the Secretary of War, to subserve this object, as it respects the Catawba Indians, would not wish to shrink from an undertaking so laudable. Yet he would readily transfer the business into other hands, if his vacant hours will not be sufficient to execute it well. He has not yet ascertained, how long a time would be allowed him to furnish his quota for this National Work. If it will be demanded speedily, the subscriber would be obliged by having a pledge from any gentleman of competent abilities, that he will assume the task.

It is probable that something may already have been done by some of our Southern Literati, towards this object. The subscriber wishes to be apprised of the fact, if it be so.

As the duty, which he owes to his Academy, is paramount to any other in the field of literature, it is more than probable, that a transfer of this business must be made. He would, therefore, respectfully invite any gentleman of competent talent, who has undertaken, or is willing to undertake, this work, to communicate with him immediately, by letter. Should no one be willing to engage to execute the whole of what is proposed, any small contributions to the primary object will be acceptable, as also any particulars relative to the Catawbas themselves as a people; for all which, due acknowledgment shall be given, in accordance with the intention of government, "to give due credit to every individual who shall have assisted in what will be a National Work, equally honorable to the administration, to the persons concerned, and to the country." The letters of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Barbour to the subscriber, contain instructions relative to the execution of the work; besides which, there have been forwarded printed Instructions and Directories, to facilitate the undertaking.

Correspondents will please to direct their letters to Ebenezer Academy Post Office, S. C. Editors, friendly to this object, will oblige the subscriber, and serve the interest of literature, by giving publicity to this notice, in the columns of their respective papers.

ELEAZAR HARRIS.
Ebenezer Academy, S. C. 2
July 3, 1826. 5

The following description of the retinue of an African Chief is extracted from an account of the travels of Maj. Denham, Capt. Clapperton, &c. in the interior of Africa. The portion of the country through which the travellers were passing, at the time referred to in the following paragraph, was the tract lying between Konka, the capital of Bornou, to Mora, the capital of Mandara:

"Chiefs, in this part of Africa, are accompanied by as many personal followers as they think proper to maintain, both as horse and footmen. Some of them form the band, if I may so call it. Barca Gana had five mounted, who kept close behind him, three of whom carried a sort of drum, which hung round their necks, and beat them while they sang extempore songs; one carried a small pipe made of a reed; and the other blew, on a buffalo's horn, loud and deep-toned blasts, as we moved through the wood. But by far the most entertaining and useful were the running footmen, who preceded the kashells, and acted as pioneers; they were twelve in number, and carried long forked poles, with which they with great dexterity kept back the branches, as they moved on at a quick pace, constantly keeping open a path, which would without them really have been scarcely passable; besides this they were constantly crying aloud something about the road, or the expedition, as they went on. For example: 'Take care of the holes!—avoid the branches!—Here is the road!—take care of the ful-joh!—its branches! For whom?—Barca Gana! Who in battle is like rolling of thunder?—Barca Gana. Now for Mandara!—now for the Kerdas!—now for the battle of spears! Who is our leader?—Barca Gana. Here is the wady, but no water—God be praised! In battle who spreads terror around him, like a buffalo in his rage?—Barca Gana.'

Agricultural Spirit and Hospitality.

HARTFORD, (CONN.) JUNE 20.

Sheep Shearing Festival.—On Wednesday last Henry Watson, Esq. of East Windsor, finished shearing his flock, consisting of upwards of 900 sheep. On this occasion Mr. Watson invited a party of about sixty gentlemen to dine with him, fifty of whom attended. They consisted of the President and most of the officers of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, respectable manufacturers and agriculturists from different parts of the State, and from Massachusetts, and others friendly to the cause of Internal Improvements. This being the first festival of the kind ever celebrated in Connecticut, it was the occasion of great interest and the highest enjoyment to the party. Some of the guests had never before witnessed the operation of fleecing a sheep, and indeed, knew little of the difference between the Saxons, Merinos, South Downs, and Cross Breeds; here, such had an opportunity of learning how the best judges decided between the qualities of different fleeces, and for what reasons one fleece would be preferred by the manufacturer to another, and why it is not fineness only which constitutes the best wool, &c. Mr. Watson's flock, consisting of the above named varieties, does not, however, by any means constitute his whole stock of imported improved animals, Wye Comet, an imported Bull, of the Durham short horn breed, and probably the most perfect animal of his kind in this country, did not fail to attract the first attention among the animals. His weight, which was ascertained in the presence of the party, is 1780 lbs.

But our kind host did not aim to gratify the sight only; and among such a number, it must not excite wonder if there were some, the gratification of whose taste was also to form a share of the enjoyment. These, and it is believed on the whole, most of the party were of the number, were not disappointed, when they sat down to the rich and elegant entertainment Mr. Watson had provided for the occasion. A number of pithy and appropriate toasts were volunteered by different members of the party, and great good humor and conviviality prevailed at the table. At five o'clock the company retired, highly gratified with their host, with themselves, and with one another.

We cannot but add, that Mr. Watson is conferring great benefits on his country, by his well directed zeal in improving the different branches of agriculture, and particularly in procuring the best breeds of neat cattle and sheep. Mercury.

Origin of Coal.—Geologists have given great scope to their inventive faculties in endeavouring to determine the sources and origin of coal: but every thing tends to show its vegetable origin, and specimens of a regular succession of wood little changed, and ending with coal, in which all organic traces are lost, have occurred. And even in the most perfect coal some relic is often found, some trace of vegetable texture, some fibrous remain that clearly announces its ligneous origin. In the leaves that appear in bovey coal, for instance, resin and extractive matter have been found, and also a substance uniting the properties of resin and bitumen; and the same substance has been found in the principal coal-field of Staffordshire. Perhaps, therefore, antediluvian timber and peat bog may have been the parents of our coal strata: but then it will be asked: how has this mighty change been effected? Is it merely by aqueous agency, a kind of decay and rotting down of wood; or has fire been called into action, torrifering the vegetable matter, and the pressure under which it has operated, preventing the escape of volatile matter, caused the fermentation of bitumen. And are those reservoirs of compressed carburetted hydrogen, from which blowers result, to be ascribed to such a mode of formation.

Panoramic Miscellany.

To ascertain if Linen be bleached with Lime.—Every body knows the injury which is done to linen by bleaching it with lime. It is easy to detect linens which have been so bleached, in the following manner:—Cut off a piece of the new linen which you wish to examine, put it into a glass, and pour on it several spoonfuls of good vinegar. If the linen contain lime, the acid will excite considerable effervescence, accompanied with a slight noise. Otherwise no effect is produced.

A gentleman, who was relating in a coffee-house an accident he had met with from a fall, was asked by a surgeon present if it was near the vertebrae that he had been hurt. "No, sir," was the reply, "it was near the Observatory." Souvenirs et Melanges.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Examination in this infant Institution took place on Thursday, the 15th June, in presence of a respectable number of the trustees and citizens from the town and country; and we are happy to have it in our power to state, that our highest expectations were more than realized on the occasion. The classes were so judiciously arranged, and such equality existed, that no attempt was made to signalize individuals; the trustees believing that honors could not be conferred on some, without doing injustice to others. A considerable number of very small scholars, the most of whom commenced in the alphabet, were examined in spelling from 2 to 5 syllables, to the admiration of all. Those who were examined on reading, manifested the strictest attention to punctuation and emphasis. The different classes in Grammar, Parsing, Geography, Painting, &c. have, probably, not been excelled by any in the same time.

The Rev. Thomas Cottrell and lady were accompanied to this place with various letters of recommendation from the most intelligent and respectable sources in Warren county, where they formerly taught; and such has been the almost unexampled progress of the pupils under their care during their first session, that we feel no hesitation in recommending our Institution to the attention and patronage of the public in general, under the firm persuasion, that the various branches of female education will be taught as radically as in any other part of the state.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
R. I. DINKINS, Secretary.

N. B. In this Academy, all the branches usually attended to in female academies, are thoroughly taught; and three teachers constantly employed. The prices of tuition are as follows: Literature, \$10 per session. Drawing, Painting and Needle-Work, \$10 do. Music, on the Piano, \$20 do.

All payable in advance. 3190
The editors of the Cheraw Gazette and Camden Journal, will give the above three insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

Millinery & Mantuamaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has arrived here from Charleston—where she intends to carry on the above business in its various branches and at the shortest notice.—Leghorn hats cut and trimmed in the latest and newest style—old Leghorns bleached and cleaned equal to new.

N. B.—Head dresses made in the latest and newest English and French fashions; also, Turbans pinned up in the best manner.

E. LEVISON.

Mrs. E. Levison occupies, at present, the house lately occupied by Mr. James Hart, nearly opposite the Female Academy. 3190

Estate of Jno. Boyd, dec'd.

NOTICE is given to all those who gave their notes at the sale of Jno. Boyd, deceased, that the same have now become due, and that payment must be made before the first day of August next, or suit will be brought upon each, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can or will be given.

P. BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Charlotte, June 8, 1826. 8194

P. S. Mr Wm. Smith, of this place, has all the papers belonging to said estate, in his hands, &c. P. B.

Notice

IS hereby given to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that all those who have any business to transact with me, in my official capacity, are requested to attend to it on the 4th Monday of this month, previous to the Court; inasmuch as the law requires me to make my returns on the first day of the Court, or suffer myself to be amerced in every case wherein I fail to make my return on the Monday of Court.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

July 1, 1826.—3190

Notice

IS hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, dated the 20th of May last, I shall sell, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th of August next, a certain tract of land belonging to the heirs at law of Isaac Beatty, deceased, lying in Mecklenburg county, on the waters of Sugar creek, adjoining the lands of James Byram, William Lees, and the lands of John Wilson, deceased, containing about 40 acres. 12 months credit will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

June 21, 1826. 5192

Notice.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, bearing date the 20th of May last, I shall sell, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, a certain tract of land, belonging to the heirs of John M'Lure, deceased, lying in the county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of Robert Barnett, Richard Robinson and Robert Robinson; and also a tract of land usually called the Bowles' old place, containing, by estimation, one hundred and twelve acres. Twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

June 21, 1826. 5192

The Fashion in Paris.—Our whimsical neighbours, ever in extremes, have passed from the neglect of all religious observances, to their introduction on the most inappropriate occasions. In the great world at Paris an evening ball is now usually sanctified by a previous sermon. "How do you manage it?" said one of her friends to a female devotee of rank. "Nothing can be more simple. We enter the assembly room, dressed for the dance, but without taking off our shawls; hiding our white satin shoes under our skirts, and bouquets under our handkerchiefs. Every one sits in silence, with her eyes fixed on the ground. Presently the Abbe comes in, and places himself on a kind of stool in the midst of the company. He murmurs a short prayer; we make the necessary responses behind our fans. The sermon begins. When it is finished, we applaud the preacher; he retires; the musicians are ordered in, and the ball commences.—That is the fashion!"
Lon. paper.

General Intelligence.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Louisiana Messenger published at Alexandria, La. has been favoured with the following letter. There being three rivers by the name Colorado, two in Mexico and one in Louisiana, we are at a loss as to which the date of the letter refers. That which empties into the gulf of California, would appear too distant; and the inhabitants on the shore of that which is located in Louisiana, and which runs into the gulf of Mexico fifty miles from New Orleans, we hope are too civilized for such an outrage: the Colorado river referred to, therefore, is probably that which empties into the bay of St. Bernard, on the coast of Texas. The letter is from a gentleman resident at Colorado river, to his friend in Alexandria, La. and, says the Messenger, may be relied on.

"COLORADO RIVER, APRIL 29.

On the 2d inst. a party of Indians, 16 in number, came to the house of one of our citizens under the pretence of friendship; but who, in the course of the day, became very impudent and manifested signs of hostility.—It was in consequence, thought advisable to embody a parcel of men, not for the purpose of defending only, but also of attacking them. Runners were immediately started through the settlement for that purpose; they were attacked at day light on the succeeding morning and thirteen of their number were killed, the balance, three of them, two of whom were wounded, escaped to their village. Spies were sent after them to ascertain, if possible, what might be their further intention, who upon arriving at their village, found them all in lamentation and bustle, and who were not permitted to stay among them. They could learn nothing decisive, except being told "that the Americans were not good." Under the apprehension that they will seek to revenge themselves of our settlement, we have all left our homes and are fortifying ourselves in the interior with all speed; but I much fear this unfortunate event will be the ruin of our settlement.

Among other reasons which have led me to this conclusion is the fact, that there are but few of us, who will be able to raise any corn; for myself, I cannot attempt to tend my place. I shall therefore, have my bread to buy the next season, and in all probability my meat likewise, as my hogs ran away from the fort, to my old place and are killed by the Indians."

Sea Serpent again.—Capt Holdredge, of the ship Silas Richards, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, states that in passing George's Banks, five days since, he had a fair view of the Sea Serpent. It was about ten rods from the ship, the sea perfectly calm, and that part which appeared out of water about sixty feet in length. The head and protuberances were similar to the representations which have frequently been given of him by persons who had seen him near Cape Ann. He was going at a very slow rate and appeared unmindful of the ship.—He was visible about seven minutes to the passengers, and crew, who were on deck at the time. A certificate has been drawn up and signed by the passengers, which with a drawing made by one of the gentlemen, gives a minute description of the Serpent as seen by them. The number and credibility of the witnesses, place beyond all doubt the existence of such an animal as a Sea Serpent.

New-York Daily Adv.

There is one incident in the battle of the 6th of April, at Missolonghi, worthy of particular notice. While the commanders were arranging the troops in situations where their services would be most effective, the women of the besieged fortress advanced bearing the arms of their wounded husbands, brothers, and friends, and singing the death song of the immortal Marco Bozzaris. They requested permission to fight in the places of their husbands and kinsmen, which was reluctantly yielded to their tears and repeated entreaties. A portion of the ramparts was allotted to them, and from no quarter was the deadly volley more uninterrupted than from that defended by this valiant band of heroines.

N. Y. Times.

The Press in France.—The latest Paris papers and letters received in London, spoke very confidently of an intention on the part of the French ministers to re-establish a censorship of the press. The project, it is asserted, is forced upon them by the congregation or association of jesuits, who had been repeatedly foiled in their attacks on the journals in the courts of law.

Sea-Bathing Subjects.—A few ladies of the en bon point cast, weighing probably from 16 to 18 stones a head, lately paid a visit to a small town on the sea coast for the benefit of the sea-bathing. As they descended from the vehicle which had conveyed them, the village natives exhibited no small degree of surprise at their rotund and portly figures. "Lord guide us," involuntarily ejaculated one of the fish-wives, "I wonder what like healthy folks 'll be in that place—gin thae be the sick anes!"
Scotch paper.

Murder of Mr. Martin.—At the distance of something more than a mile North of the General Post Office building, and without the bounds of the city, resided a person by the name of Devaughn, who cultivated a field or two there. Into these fields, last Sunday, strayed several black boys from the city, in search of blackberries, among whom was a son of Mr. Martin.—They were pursued by Devaughn, roughly handled, and the hat and basket taken from young Martin, with the declaration that they should be detained until some money was paid for their redemption. Mr. Martin sent a note out to the man on Monday, asking him to let the hat and basket be returned; of which no notice was taken, he not being at home at the time. On Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Martin walked out cheerfully together for exercise, and thought they would walk as far as Devaughn's place, and persuade him to give up the property he had seized. With this view they went to the house, within the inclosure, and very civilly requested he would return these articles. They were rudely answered with brutal language, and, on Mr. M's expostulating with the man, his sharp and furious dogs were set upon the offending couple. Mr. and Mrs. M. were endeavouring by flight to escape from them, when, one of the dogs having seized Mr. M's coat, he had turned round to defend himself against him, and at that moment received a load of slugs in his breast from a musket deliberately aimed and fired at him by Devaughn.—He turned to his wife, who had by this time reached the fence, exclaiming, "I am a dead man!" and, taking her hand, bidding her affectionately "Farewell!" he soon breathed his last. The poor afflicted widow made the best of her way home, herself the bearer of the distressing intelligence. It was not till ten o'clock that the news was known, when several neighbors rode out to the place. The miscreant, who knew his murdered victim lay but a hundred paces from him, had coolly undressed for bed; but, hearing the tramp of horses, jumped over his fence into the lane, taking his musket with him, which he had the audacity to fire at the party, as they came up the lane, fortunately without effect, and then made his escape amidst the gloom of the night and under cover of the adjoining thickets. His musket being loaded with slugs, and every circumstance of the case, establish the animus necandi on the part of the hardened villain. He had no sooner fired the fatal shot, than he loaded again, as if determined to doubly do the horrid deed, already consummated.

Thus perished our neighbor, whose place to his family, and as an excellent artisan, cannot be supplied. At the time of his death, and for some months past his mechanical ingenuity and skill had been employed in the construction of a power press, for the use of the proprietors of this paper—which was so far advanced and previously tested by a small model, as to leave little doubt of its entire success and efficiency had he lived to complete it. The press was an original invention, neither he nor any one concerned in it ever having seen one on that principle, the pressure being produced, as it is in the English presses, by a revolving cylinder. Nat. Intelligencer.

[Devaughn has since been apprehended.]

COUNTERFEITERS.—The Pittsburg Gazette of the 23d inst. says, that a company of unchartered bankers, or counterfeiters, have been detected, near Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio.—Col. Geo. Darrow, Capt. James Brown, and Col. Wm. Ashley, have been arrested; the two first named were held to bail, and the last, not offering sufficient bail, was committed to prison. They are to be tried at the September session. This discovery was made by a Mr. Geo. Farr, who had been for a long time engaged in making observations, and had even rendered himself liable to the suspicions of honest people, for the purpose of obtaining the confidence of the counterfeiters, in which latter it seems he succeeded. He proposed himself, and was "excepted as a partner in the business of vending counterfeit money, and even took the oath of secrecy, as a member of the company, one obligation of which binds the candidate to murder any member who shall reveal the secrets of the company, or violate the oath of fidelity. It must be admitted that Mr. Farr ventured far enough in the business. Among the counterfeit notes mentioned in his evidence, are \$3 notes of the Manufacturers' Bank of Pawtucket, \$100 note of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and he named a person who was expected to arrive with \$200,000 in notes of 3, 5, and 10 dollars, on the Western Reserve Bank.

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 8.

Accident.—A horse and gig being left to the care of a negro boy, the urchin got in to take a ride, when, not being able to manage the reins, the horse ran off, and carried the gig full tilt against a hackney coach. The horses of the latter took fright, and the black man who drove the hack, was pitched ten feet from his seat, and much hurt—two passengers, who were inside, having attempted to make their escape, one had his ribs broken, and the other his forehead bruised. The catalogue of disasters does not end here,

as the hack in its course, was run against a gig, which in its turn nearly crushed a child to death.

We are told that bacon can be purchased in New-Orleans for two cents per pound, and wheat flour at one cent and a quarter. Corn is proportionably low. Although the levee was still well lined with shipping, steam boats, and flat boats, there has been a considerable decrease in the population. Numbers have gone north and south, and east and west, in search of health or amusement, as their fears or inclinations predominated.

Bread Stuff.—As an instance of the low price of bread stuff at present in New-Orleans, we can state that one of the sturdy sons of the west, yesterday applied to the master of a steam boat loading at the Levee, to transport a quantity of flour hence for Louisville, for which he agreed to pay \$1 75 per barrel. He said his flour was of good quality, and as sweet as it ever was, that he started from Ohio with it in February, in a flat boat—that he could not obtain \$2 per barrel in New-Orleans, and that he really believed he would save money by taking it back to Louisville and selling it there, which he intended to do. We believe that the article of flour has never been at a lower price in this city than it is at the present time.

Freshet.—The drought has been succeeded by an abundance of rain. If we may judge from the rise in our river, there has been an excess of it in the Upper Country. Scarcely had the freshet of the last week subsided, when it began to rise again higher than before. The rain which fell on Sunday last must have been in great profusion. On Monday evening, the James River began to swell, and to manifest by its red tint the descent of the Mountain water. The freshet rose so rapidly, that at the top of the falls the elevation of the water increased in the course of the night seven or eight feet.—Yesterday morning the water continued to rise, and it was still rising last evening—the low grounds are covered with inundation. Trent's Bridge is not only covered, but scarce a ripple remains to point out its situation. The river is higher than it has been for two or three years.—We apprehend that considerable injury has been done to the Wheat crops in the low grounds. A good deal of the straw has been seen floating down the agitated current. Some hogheads of tobacco were also seen floating down yesterday. It is apprehended that a boat has been stove, and the boatmen probably lost. The Richmond Dock is nearly covered with the freshet. We have heard of no material damage being done to the Shipping in the Dock or at Rockets. Richmond Compiler.

KIDNAPPING.—William White was committed to jail, and Thomas Smoot held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars, in Alexandria on Wednesday last, for Kidnapping. It appears that they had taken a free black boy on board their vessel in James River, and, after prohibiting his going on shore at Norfolk, where he belonged, they took him to Alexandria, and sold him to a negro trader for \$275. Before they left the town, however, the boy informed his purchaser that he was free, when White and Smoot were arrested just as they were about to make sail. Smoot is the owner and master of a small schooner, and White a sailor in Smoot's employ, both belonging to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Balt. Pat.

Many of the papers have published a notice of one Hiram Hull to his friends and relatives, requesting them not to visit him for two years. The general reader sympathized with poor Hiram, whom they suspected to be a thoughtless, generous hearted fellow, eat out of house and home by his cormorant kinsfolk. The truth is, that Hiram has been sent to the state prison for a couple of years—and it is there that he does not wish to see his relations. He would be very glad, we suspect, to see them at home, whatever their appetites might be.

By the following extract which we make from the last Kentucky Reporter which has come to hand, it will be seen that the probability of Desha being brought to trial, diminishes at every sitting of the court.

Desha's Case.—The June term of the Harrison circuit court commenced at Cynthiana on Monday last. The case of Isaac B. Desha, we learn, was called the first day of this term, and a venire summoned to try him. The whole panel was rejected, each one having formed or expressed an opinion, either from rumor or otherwise, touching the prisoner's guilt. The effort to procure a jury was continued the second day, but without success, and the trial abandoned for the term. No expectation is now entertained of his ever being again tried in that country. This will in effect acquit him, unless he be held a State prisoner at an annual expense to the public Treasury of something like three thousand dollars!

Governor Cass was to leave Detroit about the middle of June, for Lake Superior, to execute, in conjunction with Thomas L. McKenny, the task committed to them, of holding a Council with the Indians.

Dinner to Mr. Monroe.—On Thursday last an invitation was given to Mr. Monroe to dine at the Eagle Hotel, with some of his old acquaintances.—It was verbally stated to him at the same time, that it would be a dinner free of all political complexion whatsoever.—Col. Monroe replied that he should have felt some little difficulty in accepting the invitation, as he had declined several to attend public dinners, but coming in this way from his old acquaintances in Richmond, he would accept it. The Dinner took place on Friday.

There was no effort, no form, no pageantry about the simple entertainment. Maj. James Gibbon, an old officer of the Revolution, presided—assisted by Judge Cabell, B. W. Leigh, and P. N. Nicholas, as Vice Presidents.—After the cloth was removed, many Toasts were given, and among the number the following:

Many years of health and happiness to our venerated friend and guest James Monroe.

After this toast had been drank, Col. Monroe returned thanks in a few words for the kindness which had been shown him. He stated that he had come to Richmond on private business; that he had declined public dinners as much as possible, wishing to retire to the relations of a private citizen; but that he could not refuse an invitation thus kindly given to him by his old acquaintances in Richmond: that its citizens were endeared to him by many precious recollections, and that he felt grateful for all the testimonies of good will they had ever manifested towards him.—He remarked, that the American People were making a grand experiment for the benefit of the world at large; that he fervently trusted this experiment for the support of free Institutions would be prosecuted with the greatest enthusiasm and with every advantage of which it was susceptible; and that our fellow citizens would unite and stand together as much as possible for the support of our rights and our liberties.—He repeated his acknowledgments for the mark of kindness which he then received—and concluded by offering as a toast,

"Prosperity to the City of Richmond."
Rich. Eng.

In the list of toasts at Richmond, at the dinner given to Mr. Monroe, we find in the Whig the following:

By Mr. Peyton Randolph. Statesmen in the Cabinet, Heroes in the Field.

As we copied our statement of the toasts from the Richmond Compiler, this toast was not given. We now supply the omission. Why did Mr. Ritchie leave it out of the Enquirer and the Compiler? As he has expressed a great aversion to the practice of omitting paragraphs, in order to produce incorrect impressions, how came he to fall into this very error himself. Nat. Journal.

Rules of Order.—Professor Cooper, as we presume, has published in the South-Carolina Telescope, a most copious list of authorities on the duty of a Speaker's duty in a deliberate body, with a view of proving that Mr. Calhoun was wrong in his decision that the chair had only appellate jurisdiction on questions of order. The conclusion irresistibly follows the admission of the numerous authorities cited by the learned Professor, that a member may, but the presiding officer ought to call to order whenever occasion requires. Pet. Int.

From the Camden Journal.

Mr. Editor.—An epitaph, said to have been written by Mr. Calhoun, for the monument of the late Mr. Gaillard, is now going the rounds of the press. It made its appearance in a New-Hampshire paper; some parts of it, and those too descriptive of traits of character, and political conduct, thought by many to be the exact reverse of Mr. Calhoun's, are in italics; the Washington editors seem not to have been aware of its existence:—These circumstances induce very many to believe that it is intended as a biting satire on the Vice-President.

Many of his friends, unwittingly no doubt, have given it circulation. That it would well suit the monument of our late venerable and respected Senator, no one will deny; but would Mr. Calhoun write what might be construed into a reflection on himself! Yours, &c.

By the provisions of the Massachusetts law respecting usury, passed during the late session of the Legislature, the penalty for receiving more than 6 per cent. interest is the forfeiture of three times the amount of legal interest; repealing so much of the law of the previous session as limited the penalty to the forfeiture of only the amount of interest charged. A motion to postpone the subject till the next session, was negatived in the Senate, 17 to 15, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 18 to 14. It was resolved to urge the claim of the State against the general government, and an agent, with a salary of \$1,000, was appointed for that purpose. Nat. Journal.

Application has been made to the Legislature of Connecticut for two lotteries—one for the permanent support of the Clergy; the other, to build a Meeting-house. We presume the petitioners proceeded on the maxim that the end sanctifies the means.—Nat. Jour.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1826.

The Convention Committee for Mecklenburg, are requested to meet at the Court House, on the second Wednesday in August next, to consult on business which will then be laid before them. The members, it is hoped, will be punctual in their attendance.

It is stated in a northern paper, that in three recent, unequivocal cases of murder, juries have avoided the verdict that requires sentence of death. This is attributed to the repugnance which is felt at capital punishment; and is urged as an additional consideration in favor of legislative suppression of that punishment. If juries will not regard the laws for the punishment of murder, they may as well be repealed—but it would be well for them to inquire, if they are not,—we will not say perjury themselves, but,—tampering with their oaths, by avoiding a verdict according to the evidence. We consider juries as bound by their oaths, to render a verdict according to the evidence, be the consequence what it may; and when they fail to do so, from whatever motive, they act contrary, in our opinion, to the solemn obligations resting on them.

The 4th was celebrated in Raleigh by two parties; one composed of the citizens, at which Gov. Burton presided, assisted by Col. Wm. Polk; the other, of the Raleigh Blues and the Morgan Whites, at which Capt. Lawrence presided, assisted by two subalterns. At the first, the toasts were such as they should be, on the Jubilee of Freedom; at the second, they were very appropriate. The Hon. John Branch was a guest at the latter, and gave a toast and made a speech, which may be found in the Star. The exhilarating eloquence of Mr. Branch was not addressed to marble hearts; at least one of the company felt its power; for immediately after, the subjoined toast was given:—

"By Capt. Wiatt—Henry Clay and Benedict Arnold—America preserved, or plots discovered."

This, no doubt, is also very eloquent, and has a world of meaning, if one could discover it. Mr. Clay will doubtless be very sensibly affected by Capt. Wiatt's opinion of him, whatever it may be.

The Troup papers in Georgia are filled with accounts of meetings in different parts of the state, for the purpose of encouraging the Governor to abide by the old treaty, and commence the survey of the Indian country in September next. These meetings are characterized by a great deal of violence, and their resolutions threaten terribly; but it is generally supposed, by those acquainted with Georgia politics, that they will end, as they begun, in gasconade. It is presumed, that September will come and go, without witnessing the legions of Georgia arrayed against the government of the Union, the President displaced from his office, and the country prostrate at the footstool of Gov. Troup.

Some papers having spoken in rather strong terms of the Vice-President's course, the opposition editors have all at once become very sensitive on the subject of slander and intentional misrepresentation, are wonderfully astute in their perceptions of right and wrong, and can hardly find words to express the disgust which they feel on account of these attacks on Mr. Calhoun. But the President may be loaded with the foulest epithets, yet the nice sensibility of these editors is not touched—he may be the subject of the vilest blackguardism in the Senate of the United States, and no disgust is felt—the dignity of the country may be grossly insulted in the person of its Chief Magistrate, and not a word, not a murmur of disapprobation is heard:—this is all well, because the object of this calumny, of this vulgar abuse, is the President. We are as little disposed as any one, to justify slanderous attacks on the Vice-President; but we cannot but feel contempt for that one-sided morality, which will pretend to feel the glow of virtuous indignation, at aspersions on his fame, and at the same time view with heart-felt complacency, the unparalleled calumny and abuse heaped on the President.

Certain editors,—whom, as John Randolph says, it does not become us to name,—to answer their own purposes, make pompous professions of their impartiality—of the freedom of their presses, devoted to no party, controlled by no factions; but from the practical definition which they give of the impartiality they pretend to, it would seem to belong to that perversity of vision, which can see nothing right on one side, nor nothing wrong on the other. The freedom of their presses, consequently, is very much like their impartiality—it is all a sham; yet they continue to boast, as though they thought their readers stupid enough to believe a word of what they say.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

Committee of Grievance.—Report No. 2.

No sooner had our little band met in conclave the other evening, than one of our number, who was foremost last week in the philippic against tobacco users, came in with a bunch of segars sticking out of his pocket, and was in fact actually detected in attempting to light one at the very fountain head of the luminary which had shed its light upon our exertions to put down the practice. This was an open and flagrant violation of our rules; and the committee, in taking order upon it, thought proper to suspend the aforesaid member, as one who would wickedly, deliberately, and of malice aforethought, blunt his perception, (logically termed) to the great injury of the public. After this disagreeable business was gotten through with, and before we had proceeded to matters of a more important nature, a member of our committee suggested the propriety of widening the field of usefulness, so as to report all grievances which might come to our knowledge within the bounds of the United States. But the proposition was negatively one dissenting voice only was heard, and the member from whom that issued, in order further to vent his spleen and palm off upon some of his back-country wit, ventured boldly to prescribe a "quantum sufficit" of genuine Corn plaster for Mr. S. S. C. and a political vermifuge for Mr. S. S. C. Our chairman, however, to his credit be it mentioned, questioned the propriety of our recording, or rather fathering this little offspring of prejudice; but upon the secretary's suggesting, with a significant shake of his head, that these words had meaning in them, and that a sagacious public would no doubt easily decipher it, he consented, though with evident mortification at the reflection cast upon his own acuteness. This being done, we took up our present week's list of grievances, and found marked No. 4, "The Lounger;" or, according to Walker, for we have not Johnson at hand, an "idler." These are they who, at this season of the year, are wont to sit about the front doors of shops, and who are moreover prone to walk in and elevate themselves upon the counter, in preference to any other seat which may present itself. They also like marvellously well to hear the sound of their own voice; for be it known, the inability to locomotion rests only in the limbs of such persons; their tongues are always, nay, at such times in particular, "free as air." We be to the newspaper or handbill which now comes within their reach; and pitted be the man who has ears to hear, but not patience to endure the cold-blooded murder of the English language. Now we make no bones at putting these fellows down as grievances, in the strictest sense of the word. They are grievances, not only because they waste their own, but because they encroach upon the precious time of others—and that they waste their own, we have proof; for some mechanics have even been known to shut up their shop doors at noon-day, in order to enjoy a lounge. Now, say, these loungers encroach upon the precious time of others, particularly when they get about the stores in wet weather; for then it keeps one clerk employed to watch them—another to answer their frivolous questions; while a third holds open his little gill-pot of a mouth to catch the "scandal of the day." So here are three clerks employed, much against the will of the industrious principal, who may be seen, all this time, grinning over his counting-room desk, in all the agony of protracted impatience. In the meanwhile, the lounge places himself horizontally and at full length along the counter, and with his dirty shoes right upon it, commences, ever and anon, reading aloud some card or hand-bill attached to the opposite wall.

But perhaps we have a remedy for the grievance. To a man who can find little to do these dull times, and who would prefer, if he could get it, a sedentary occupation, we would respectfully recommend as follows,—either go and purchase 3000 cambric needles, and after scattering them over the circumference of 20 feet of a sanded floor, full of little people, sit down laudably and diligently to keep the children out of harm's way, and pick up the 3000 cambric needles again. Or else, as it would require less motion, go and procure a few dozen good sound eggs,—geese eggs, of course, we would recommend as appropriate, because the product would be goslings,—and after equipping yourself with a substantial pair of feather breeches, set down to the study of J. C. Symmes' theory of the earth, in a snug corner of the best room in your house, upon a reasonable quantity of straw, et cetera, and, as the merchants term it, literally "cover your capital." This course will at least keep you out of mischief; and the only inconvenience you will experience at the outset, will be the difficulty of inuring yourself to stand sitting still. However, just imagine your business to be infinitely more important than that of all the tailors in the nation, and the difficulty vanishes. Society could lose nothing by the result, particularly as free schools, for the education of poor children, are not yet established. But if you are determined not to take our advice, in any shape whatever, and have made up your minds to keep on lounging, morning, noon, and night, and thus wantonly disturb and grieve the best friends of our public, we recommend that whenever you are discovered approaching your lounging stations, that the inmates immediately pick up the counter brushes and broom-sticks, and commence such a war with the dust, goods, wares, and merchandise, as will allow you no peace while you are within the walls.

D. H. V. Chairman.

U. B. Z. Secretary.

In Williamsport, Penn. a wagoner has been fined \$10, for willfully impeding a Mail Stage.

A LITERARY NOTICE.

On Wednesday, the 21st ult. we had the pleasure of partaking of a literary feast prepared by the students of Ebenezer Academy. This Institution is situated about 12 miles to the east of Yorkville, in the midst of a luxuriant and healthy region of country, blessed with pure air, and wholesome water. It is under the management of an enlightened and efficient Board of Trustees, composed of clergymen, attorneys, physicians, and planters. We are honored with a personal acquaintance with these gentlemen; and would convict ourselves of a dereliction of duty, and at the same time do violence to our own feelings, were we to let the present opportunity pass without expressing our sentiments of high respect and esteem for their sterling integrity, literary, and moral worth; and of boldly saying to an enlightened public, you may place unbounded confidence in these gentlemen.

The Academy is under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. E. Harris, principal, and two other gentlemen, teachers. We do not now intend fully to adopt the prevalent custom, which has become indiscriminate and pitiful, of propounding an Academy with a pompous parade of fulsome stuff in commendation of Gentlemen who have the honor to preside over Institutions of learning; nor indeed is it necessary in the present case, as the eminent qualifications of the principal of this Institution have been repeatedly published. We only add, that the principal and teachers of Ebenezer Academy know their duty and are disposed to perform it. The principal has taken up a permanent residence at the Institution.

The Academic building is very commodious. It consists of a centre-part and two wings of about 30 feet in length. A fine toned, harmonious bell, which may be heard at the distance of five miles, is suspended in the cupola above the centre of the building. It would be unpardonable in us, not to mention that a large, commodious Church situated on the same hill, about one hundred yards from the Academy, will be completed in a few days: so that at Ebenezer literature and religion, which can never be separated without doing violence to each, are brought most happily to bear upon the intellectual and moral powers of youth.

On the Academic list there are now enrolled more than eighty students, from the states of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. These young gentlemen prepared a literary feast, of which a generous public largely partook, to their no little satisfaction. The "Order of Exhibition" which had been neatly printed at Yorkville, discovered that fifteen orations of original composition would be pronounced, two Tragedies, and Comedies acted. That so many original orations should be prepared at a country Academy, is a circumstance worthy of notice and high commendation. Seven of these orations were pronounced by young gentlemen who received Certificates of regular and honorable dismission from the Institution. The vigor of intellectual manhood would not have been dishonored, on being recognised as the author of some of these orations. We have only to direct the attention of the public to the composition, elocution, and performance, of that day, as to unvarnished facts evincing the qualifications, attentions, and care, of the Board and Teachers of Ebenezer Academy, to the youth committed to their tutorage. When expressing our delight at the improvement of youth at this institution, in terms so unequivocal, we are happy to add that our opinion is corroborated by the decision of a very respectable number of literary characters from York, Chester, Kershaw, Lancaster, and Spartanburg Districts, North-Carolina; and from Lincoln, and Mecklenburg counties, North-Carolina, who had assembled on the Academic green.

Encyclopedia.

From the Lexington Whig.

Character of the opposition.—It has been ascertained that the opposition in Congress do not oppose the Administration because its measures are wrong, but agreeably to an understanding that it "must be put down." That Mr. Adams must not be re-elected; but room must be made for a favorite who is to distribute the loaves and fishes among his followers. A noted Senator from the West, in conversing with an editor in Washington City, urged him to come out and oppose the Administration. The editor said he saw nothing to oppose; that he thought all the measures thus far were right. The Senator rejoined, that "they must be put down, if the Administration were as pure as the angels at the right hand of God, they will be put down." This conversation actually took place, and can be substantiated. It corresponds very much with the course pursued in the Senate by the opposition, in consequence of which, the public business suffered so much; the Bankrupt law, judiciary law, and many other highly important bills, both of a public and private character, were lost. What immense mischief a little faction can inflict on a great nation.

From the Delaware Watchman.

"Delaware State."—This little State is destined to play a very important part in the great political game about to commence in the nation. Delaware has two Senators to elect, and upon the choice of those two the majority of Mr. Adams in the Senate will depend. Of

course, nothing will be left undone or untried to bring Delaware on the side of the administration. We cannot surmise what the result will be, not having sufficient local information."

The above paragraph is from the New-York National Advocate, a paper edited by Mr. M. M. Noah, who was one of the firmest supporters of Mr. Crawford during the late Presidential election. For the information of Mr. Noah, we remark, that no efforts are necessary "to bring Delaware on the side of the Administration." She is already on that side, and will give her utmost support to the present cabinet and its measures.—The most influential of those of her citizens who opposed Mr. Adams, have been convinced, by the measures he has pursued since his election to the Presidency, that their opposition to him was founded in erroneous opinions of his character, which, since his elevation to his present exalted rank, has shed additional lustre on his country, and compelled his opponents to acknowledge that they cannot find any thing against him. We have sufficient ground to rest upon, when we assert, that if Mr. Adams should be a candidate for a re-election, he will receive the firm and undivided support of "this little State."

SELECTED TOASTS.

At Fayetteville.
The President of the U. States: He has obtained the golden apple, from the Hesperian garden, although watched by many dragons.
The present Administration: Justice bids us echo the patriotic sentiment of a distinguished Statesman, "Let it be judged by its measures."
Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Charles Carroll: The three surviving signers of the chart of American freedom. When gathered to their fathers, their memories will be embalmed, with the gratitude of millions unborn.
The surviving heroes of the Revolution: We are banqueting on the fruits of the tree of liberty, planted in their blood, and reared by their toil. Let the war-worn veterans receive the pittance, which their country justly owes, and which they hardly earned.
The Senate of the U. States: The Genius of Liberty drops a tear over the fallen dignity of this august body—once the most dignified assemblage of the world.
The Constitution of the U. States.—Like the Decalogue, it needs no amendment.

At Columbia S. C.
The National Jubilee.—The nation has this day attained its manhood—the experiment is finished—the period of probation is past. Our minority has been unsullied by crime, and our future is full of glorious promise.

The Memory of Washington, the Father of his Country.—What greater name adorns the annals of the human race.

The Constitution of the U. S.—Formed by the wisdom, and engrafted on the habits of our people: Thirty-eight years of happy experience have rendered it permanent in their affections.

The General and State Governments.—The Solar system of Freedom, harmonious only when each body revolves in its orbit.

By Mr. Charles Beck. The Union of these United States.—May the hand be palsied that is ever raised to aid in their dismemberment.

By Mr. Tompkins of Edgefield. John Q. Adams. The brilliant scholar—the giant in politics—may an eight years' administration reward his integrity and republican virtue.

By Mr. J. H. Hammond. The Constitution of the U. States.—glorious in its successful operations; in its "failure," like the good man's virtue, it shines with increased lustre.

At Cheraw, S. C.
The President of the United States.—As Chief Magistrate of our country, we respect him; his measures will decide whether or not, we respect his administration.

The V. President of the U. S.—As Carolinians, we owe him our partialities—as Americans, we will judge of his claims to higher honors.

The integrity of this Union.—Let us doubt his integrity who would disturb it.

Regimental Notice.

The commissioned Officers (Line, Field, and Staff,) of the 68th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia, together with the first and second Sergeants of each company attached thereto, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House, in Charlotte, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, being the 31st July, and 1st and 2d of August, at 4 o'clock, P. M. equipped for the purpose of drill.

By order of JOHN H. DAVIDSON, Col. Com'dt. 68th Reg't. N. C. M.
JOHN H. NORMENT, Adjutant. 291
July 15, 1826.

Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month. The members are requested to attend precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. SMITH, Sec'y.
July 10, 1826. 1w

Overseers of the Roads
TAKE NOTICE, and particularly the one that has charge of the road on this side of Mason's ferry; that unless he works immediately on the hill on this side of the river, I shall positively return him to our next County Court; for the road is so bad, it is almost impossible for a carriage to pass without oversetting.
DANIEL GALLANT.
July 9, 1826.—1w.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives, on Paw Creek, 8 miles from Charlotte. The plantation contains 500 acres, chiefly woodland, is well watered, has on it a good dwelling-house, a new barn, and other necessary out-buildings. There is also a good Saw-Mill on it; which, from the great advantages it possesses, as to timber and custom, is very valuable. As the subscriber is desirous of moving to the West next fall, those wishing to purchase, are requested to call soon, as a great bargain will be given. He will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit the purchaser, where it can be done conveniently.

WILLIAM A. KERR.

July 12, 1826.—392.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

The first Anniversary

Of the Charlotte Sunday School Society, will be celebrated in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Sunday, the 23d instant; at which time a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, the report of the Board of Managers read, and a collection in aid of the funds taken up. It is also expected that several lay gentlemen, will address the meeting. And as it is in contemplation, at the same time, to enter into an Auxiliary union, the beneficial results of which will extend to the remotest neighborhoods and congregations, within the county, it is earnestly hoped that all those most interested will be present.

Those friendly to the cause of religion, to the morals of the rising generation, and to the charities of the present day, are respectfully invited to attend—their merits will be thankfully received. Notice of the hour of meeting will be given by the ringing of the bell.

290
J. H. NORMENT, Secretary to the
July 8, 1826. Board of Managers.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he now lives, containing 156 acres, of good quality, well wooded, and well watered, and suitable for the cultivation of corn, cotton, &c. There is an excellent meadow on it, a thrifty apple orchard, a spring equal to any, a good barn, dwelling house, and out-houses. Terms will be made known, on application to the subscriber. JAMES BYRAM, jun.
July 7, 1826.—391.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office at Lincolnton, N. C. 1st July, 1826.

A. William J. Abernathy.
B. Alfred Bridges, Wm. Brotherton, Lawrence Bringle, Elisha Bridges, Spruce A. Bogs, Jonas Bradshaw, Mathias Baringer, David Bookout, (2)

C. Jephthah Clark, John Cathey, John Clorington, Edward Cook, John Cook, Henry Clute, Jr. David Costner, Philip Caulser, Jr. Christian Clodfelter, James Collier, Deury Collier, John Carpenter, (2) Jeremiah Clouton.

D. Elisha Dyer, John B. Davis.
E. Christopher Eaker.
F. Christopher Flowers, J. ph Finger, Jas. Falls.

G. John Goodson, William Gilchrist, Nelson Guthrie, Mason Gillure.

H. Thomas Hill, Richard Harmon, Miss Fanny Hoyle, William Hunsucker.
K. Thomas Kendrick, Mrs. Sophia Keller.

L. Thoms Lowe, Francis Layman.
M. John Mull, Robert M'Caslin, George Moose, John March, John M'Vic, Jacob M'Carty, Miss Elizabeth Mauny, George Mauny, Alexander Morrison, Wm. Milligan.

N. Robert Neal.
O. Benjamin Ormand, Richard O'Neal, Robert Orr, (2)

P. Asa Parker.
R. Henry Rudisil, Robert Ramsy, Jas. Ramsy, Paul A. Reace.

S. Wilsure Shipp, Wm. Singleton, Henry Sitez, Susannah Sitez, Enos Sherrel, William Senter.

T. William Tucker, David Thornburg, (2) John Torrance, Conrade Tipps, John Turner.

V. John Vickers.
W. Isaac Willis, John Warlach, Thos. Williams, Green Wallace, Thomas Weer.

76—391f D. REINHARDT, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of July, 1826.

A. Capt. W. B. Alexander, Zenas C. Alexander, Ephraim Alexander, David Alexander, Margaret Atchison.

B. Walker Brown, Wm. Belot, Thos. P. Berryhill, Loren Bates, R. Barnett, Richard A. Boyle, Robert Boid, Wm. Baldwin, Nancy Beard, Allen Baldwin, Catharine Brown, James Brown, Matthew Bain, Moses Beaty, Jonathan Bunleyson, James W. Baker.

C. Solomon Croover, Isabella R. Checks, Thomas S. Cochran, John S. Checks, David Culbarson, Wm. Cornwell, Daniel Cook.

D. Lewis Dinkins, James Dinkins, James Dearmont.
E. Evans & Ruyon.

F. Wm. Flinn, (2) James N. Flanken, Robert Faires, Samuel Farr.

G. Thomas Grier, Richard Gillespie, Saml. Gordon, Brittain Garrard, Olive Gray, Thos. Gillespie, Wm. M. Giles, Rev. Wm. Gause, William Griffith, Hugh Galloway.

H. Samuel Houston, Samuel Holding, Robert Howie, Joseph L. Hood, (2) William Hendrix, Rev. H. Hunter, Miles Hill, Benj. Hargrove, Benj. Hux, Henry Hoover, Elizabeth O. Hill, Silas Hunter, Geo. W. Hughton, John Hughton, John Howell, Davidson Henderson.

J. John Jones, William Jamison.

K. Thomas Kendrick, John Kerr, David Karry, John W. King, Marcus Kennedy.

L. George Lemons, John Lytle, (2) Thos. Luis, Robert Lindsay, Thos. Lowing, Wm. Luckey.

M. Joseph McGinnis, (2) John M'Coy, Theodore Merrill, Harriet Jane Moore, (2) Joseph M'Rum, Mr. Mason, John Miller, Jas. Martin, Elizabeth Mason, George M'Ginn, D. M'Donald, Washington Morrison, (2) Elam Moore, Rev. Malcom M'Pherson, (2) Anna M'Laure, John M'Donald, Harriet R. Moore, Wm. I. Morrison.

N. Jesse Neely. O. James J. Orr.

P. Benjamin Person, Alexander Porter, David Purviance, John C. Pharr, Elisha Perry, Joseph Pritchard.

R. Carnes H. Robison, Hugh Rogers, Jackson Rodden, Amelia Russ, Wm. Reid, Joseph Rogers, Joseph Reid, Peter Ralph, Jonas Rudisil.

S. John M. Slaughter, John Sloan, Reuben Shores, John Spring, Catharine Shinn, Mary Y. Spratt, Rawber I. Smoons, Philip Sterns, Nathan South, (2) John Smith, William Shepley, Martin Shoffner, Wm. O. Sammons, John Shuson, Elijah B. Seltzer, Daniel Smith.

T. B. F. Taylor, Wm. Thomas, Joseph Todd, Daniel Towle, Joseph Thomson.

V. Polly Varner.

W. Matilda Williamson, Benjamin West, Jourdon Williamson, Wm. J. Wilson, John J. Walker, Wm. J. Webb, George Waddle, Calvin S. Weir, Rev. John M. Wilson, (2) Francis Wilson, Thos. Williamson, John Wallis.

146—391f W. M. SMITH, P. M.

POETRY.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

To a friend on "parting."

How swiftly glide the hours away,
Ere yet the parting time arrives;
And when it's o'er, the gloomy day
Long in a painful memory lives.

How often to our fancy's view,
The well remembered form appears,
With features to the feelings true,
Expressive both of hopes and fears.

How long we recollect the smile
Of cheerfulness so poorly feigned,
And sparkling eyes, which all the while
Spoke what the lips had never explained.

How safely in the mind is stored
The last fond lingering look,
And the last, tender parting word,
Which not a glance could brook.

Alas! such are among the woes—
To which our feeble flesh is heir;
But he who every good bestows,
Does not neglect us ever here.

Unnumbered comforts spring around,
Tho' we are severed far and wide;
Tho' rocks and hills the prospect bound,
And giant rivers roll beside.

His arm, unseen by mortal eyes,
Sustains and guards us every step,
And daily, as our wants arise,
Are all our wants and wishes met.

Then let us ever thankful be,
My tried and long endeared friend,
For soon to all—to me and thee,
This transitory life will end.

But never let affection cease,
Supremely plac'd on God in heaven;
For there we'll find ETERNAL PEACE,
To all his faithful followers given.

Still many comforts we may add,
To bless and cheer "the narrow way,"
To keep the heart from being sad,
To drive despairing thoughts away.

Among a number,—not the least,—
I prize a letter, warm and kind,
Which brings an intellectual feast,
To comfort and refresh the mind.

Then write, my friend; O often write;
Let living thoughts on paper burn;
And I will heart and hand unite
To make at least a kind return.

For where's the heart so cold, so dead,
So lost to every tender tie,
As not to relish most when read,
The hidden homage of a sigh.

I will not bid you now farewell,
'Till cares and partings all be o'er;
Until the last, the closing knell,
Shall you to life and bliss restore.

But often, ere the busy day
Its hurried, anxious hours shall close,
I'll think of you, tho' far away,
And thus beguile full half my woes.

And dream (if e'er a dreaming hour
Again in mercy visits me),
That I had walked a "Rosy Bower,"
And sung this little song with thee.

EUGENIA.

July 10th, 1826.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

MAXIMS TO MARRY BY.

Addressed to the Single Gentlemen.

Blackwood's Magazine for the present month contains a light and amusing article under the above title. We have not room for all the maxims which the writer addresses to the single gentlemen on the all-important subject of marriage; but we have extracted a few of them for the edification of our readers.

MAXIM I.

Now, in making marriage, as in making love—and indeed in making most other things—the beginning it is that is the difficulty. But the French proverb about beginnings—"C'est le premier pas qui coûte"—goes more literally to the arrangement of marriage; as our English well illustrates the condition of love—"The first step over, the rest easy." Because, in the marrying affair, it is particularly the "first step" that "costs"—as to your cost you will find, if that step happens to go the wrong way. And most men, when they go about the business of wedlock, owing to some strange delusion, begin the affair at the wrong end. They take a fancy to the white arms—(sometimes only to the kid gloves)—or to the neat ankles of a peculiar school girl; and conclude from these premises, that she is just the very woman of the world to scold a houseful of servants, and to bring up a dozen children! This is a convenient deduction, but not always a safe one.

MAXIM II.

White arms, and neat ankles, bring me, naturally, at once, to the very important consideration of beauty. For, don't suppose, because I caution you against all day-dishabilles, that I want to fix you with a worthy creature, whom it will make you extremely ill every time you look at. For the style of attraction, please yourselves, my friends. I should say a handsome figure—if you don't get both advantages—is better than a merely pretty face. Good eyes are a point never to be overlooked.—Fine teeth—full, well proportioned limbs—don't cast these away for the sake of a single touch of the small-pox; a mouth something to wide; or dimples rather deeper one side than the other.

MAXIM III.

It may, at some time, be a matter of consideration, whether you shall marry a maid or a widow. As to the taste, I myself will give no opinion—I like both; and there are advantages and disadvantages peculiar to either. If you marry a widow, I think it should be one whom you have known in the lifetime of her husband; because, then—*ab actu ad posse*—from the sufferings of the defunct, you may form some notion of what your own will be. If her husband is dead before you see her, you had better be off at once; because she knows (the jade!) what you will like, though she never means to do it; and, depend upon it, if you have only one inch of *penchant*, and trust yourself to look at her three times, you are tickled to a certainty.

MAXIM IV.

Marrying girls is a nice matter always; for they are as cautious as crows plundering a corn-field. You may "stalk" for a week, and never get near them unperceived. You hear the caterwauling as you go up stairs, into the drawing-room, louder than thunder; but it stops—as if by magic! the moment a (marriageable) man puts his ear to the keyhole. I don't myself, I profess, upon principle, see any objection to marrying a widow. If she upbraids you at any time with the virtues of her former husband, you only reply—that you wish he had her with him, with all your soul. If a woman, however, has had more than three husbands, she poisons them; avoid her.

MAXIM V.

In widow-wiving it may be a question whether you should marry the widow of an honest man, or a rascal.—Against the danger, that the last may have learned ill tricks, they set the advantage—she will be more sensible (from the contrast,) to the kindness of a gentleman and a man of honor. I think you should marry the honest man's widow; because, with women, habit is always stronger than reason.

MAXIM VI.

But the greatest point, perhaps, to be aimed at in marrying, is to know, before marriage, what it is that you have to deal with. You are quite sure to know this, fast enough, afterwards.—Be sure, therefore, that you commence the necessary perquisitions before you have made up your mind, and not, as people generally do, *after*. Remember there is no use in watching a woman that you *love*; because she can't do anything—do what she will—that will be disagreeable to you. And still less, in examining a woman that *loves you*; because, for the time, she will be quite sure not to do any thing that ought to be disagreeable to you. I have known a hundred perfect tigresses as playful as kittens—quite more obliging than need be—under such circumstances. It is not a bad way—maid or widow—when you find you are fancying a woman, to make her believe that you have an aversion to her. If she has any concealed good qualities, they are pretty sure to come out upon such an occasion.

MAXIM VII.

In judging *where* to look for a wife—that is, for the lady who is to form the "raw material" of one—very great caution is necessary. And you can't take any thing better with you, in looking about, as a general principle, than that good mothers commonly make tolerably good daughters. Of course, therefore, you won't go, of consideration pre-pense, into any house where parents are badly connected, or have been badly conducted. Nor upon any account at all, into any house where you don't quite feel, that if you don't conduct yourself properly, you'll immediately be kicked out of it. This assurance may be troublesome while you are only a visitor; but, when you come to be one of the family, you'll find it mighty convenient. If you can find any place where vice and folly have been used to be called by their right names, stick to that by all means—there are seldom more than two such in one parish; and if you see any common rascal let into a house where you visit as readily as yourself, go out of it immediately.

MAXIM XII.

Be sure, wherever you choose, choose a proud woman. All honesty is a kind of pride; or at least three-fourths of it. No people do wrong, but in spite of themselves they feel a certain quantity of descent and self-degradation; the more a woman has to forfeit, the less likely she is to forfeit any thing at all. Take the price, although you have the virtue; the more indentments you get, even on a good bill, the better.

MAXIM XVII.

Don't marry any woman under twenty—She is not come to her wickedness before that time. Nor any woman who has a red nose at any age; because people make observations as you go along the street. A "cast of the eye," as the lady casts it upon you—may pass muster under some circumstances—and I have even known those who thought it desirable; but absolute squinting is a monopoly of vision which ought not to be tolerated.

Spanish Ladies.—I love the Spanish ladies to my heart; after my own dear and beautiful countrywomen, I think a senorita would be my choice. Their dress is so gay yet so modest, their walk so noble, their manners so quiet, so gentle and so collected. They have none of that undue vivacity, that much ado about nothing, that animal conceit which disgusts me in the Gauls. A Spanish woman, whether her education have been as finished or not, is in her nature a superior being.—Her majestic forehead, her dark and thoughtful eye, assure you that she hath communed with herself. She can bear to be left in solitude; yet what a look is hers, if she is animated by mirth or love! Then like a goddess, she launches forth that subtle light from within.

Ce trait de feu qui des yeux passe à l'ame,
De l'ame aux sens.

She is poetical if not a poet, her imagination is high and chivalrous, and she speaks the language in which romance was born. It is a favorite subject of exaltation with me, that twenty-two millions of people speak English or Spanish in the New-World. Their grammar and accent are perfectly pure in Trinidad; but like all the South Americans, they have defected from the standard of Castilian pronunciation.

Coleridge's six months in the W. I.

Westminster Review—United States.—The last number of the Review, which is just received in this country, contains an article entitled the "United States," purporting to be an examination of the Message of the President to the last Congress, and also of other addresses and orations, delivered on different occasions by Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett and Mr. Sprague. No one can, we think, read this article, without instantly detecting the concealed puppyism of John Neale, who has been discharged by Lockhart & Wilson, as being too gross for Blackwood, and who has now, by dint of impudence, wedged himself into the pages of the Westminster Review. Indeed, most of the articles, which now appear in the British Magazines, either openly abusing or hypocritically praising America, are from the pen of this same Neale, who can never forgive us for neglecting his works and despising himself, although both richly deserved the treatment.—Accordingly, in the article before us, with a great parade of knowledge, he blunders on in his self-importance through twenty-seven pages, sometimes criticising Mr. Webster's style, sometimes Mr. Stone's paragraphs—now giving directions to our southern friends, and now expatiating on the laws and literature of the United States. "Virginia, New-York, and Pennsylvania have a revised code," says this Solomon, who don't know the difference between a revision of the statutes and a "revised code." But we shall waste no farther time upon this fellow, who is unworthy of notice, unless it be for the sake of putting our European friends on their guard against his misrepresentations.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Facility of Internal Intercommunication in England.—Some common, yet curious calculations, evince the singular facility and frequency of this intercourse. The mail coaches of England run over 12,000 miles in a single night, half the circumference of the globe! A newspaper, published in the morning, in London, is, on the same night, read 120 miles off! The twopenny-post revenue of London is said to be equal to the whole post-office revenue of France! The traveller going at night from London, sleeps, on the second night, 400 miles off! The length of the canal navigation in the vicinity of London is computed to equal the whole canal navigation of France.

A witty lady, not handsome, finding Marshal Richelieu took no notice of her at court, but was engaged in conversation with a lady who was very beautiful but was accounted rather stupid, went up to him and said, "Marshal, you are not blind, but I believe you are a little deaf."

MEDICAL.

From a late Foreign Journal.

On the influence of the Atmosphere on the Circulation of the Blood.—August 29, 1825, M. M. Cuvier and Dumeril made a report upon the Memoir by Dr. Barry, concerning the influence of the Atmosphere on the Circulation of the Blood.—This memoir has for its principal object the determination, by positive experiments, of the power by which the blood is forced and directed from the smallest ramifications into which it has been carried back again to the heart.

Whilst studying the phenomena of venous circulation, Mr. Barry was led to observe, that by the act of inspiration, a void was made in the cavity of the chest tending to dilate it, and that all liquids in communication with the interior of the thorax should be drawn towards it, as forced by the atmospheric pressure. It must be acknowledged that all the known facts are explained by this physical effect. Of this kind are the swelling of the jugular vein during expiration, and the collapse during the opposite movement; cessation of certain hæmorrhages by forced inspiration; the absorption of air by the veins, and the accidents which have followed from the opening of any of the great canals near the heart.

The author does not content himself with quoting facts in support of his opinions, but has endeavoured to corroborate it by direct experiments, of which the following are the principal:—

Having fixed the end of a glass tube, furnished with a stop-cock, upon one of the large veins, as, for example, the jugular of a living animal, and having placed the open end in a coloured liquor, he observed, after opening the stop-cock, that at each strong inspiration of the animal, the liquid was rapidly absorbed; that on expiration it remained stationary, or occasionally slightly receded. The same effects followed whenever the experimenter introduced the tube, and this was done very skillfully, into one of the cavities of the thorax, and even of the pericardium.

In order to render the motion of the liquid absorbed more evident, Mr. Barry made use of spiral tubes, in which the fluid moved being larger, the ascent was more distinct; and to make this still more evident, he introduced into the coloured liquids some drops of oil, or bubbles of air, which facilitated the observation of their motion.

These experiments were executed with the greatest skill, and with every satisfactory precaution requisite to meet the objections which might be made. In all of them the author of this memoir, of which it is our object to relate the results, is satisfied that the motion towards the heart in the large vein is coincident with the instant at which the animal tends to form a vacuum in the breast; that the dark blood traverses the veins only during the act of inspiration; and that the venous movement is always under the influence of atmospheric pressure.

Mr. Barry is so convinced of this atmospheric action upon venous absorption, that he thinks the absorption of poisonous matter may be prevented by the application of a cupping-glass, or exhausted vessel, upon the recent infected part, or into the interior of which any deleterious substance has been introduced.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxx. 192.

The conclusions at which Dr. Barry has arrived, with respect to the blood, are adopted by him with respect to all other fluids similarly circumstanced, and he has embodied some of his opinions upon this subject in a memoir, read before the Academy of Medicine at Paris, on the effects produced by the application of cupping-glasses to poisoned wounds.

Of this memoir no particular details have been given to the public, but the following abstract of the Report presented to the Academy by the committee, to which it has been referred for consideration, will give an idea of the estimation in which it is held.

The report observes that the principal statements contained in the memoir of Dr. Barry, may be reduced to the three following, viz: 1st, That the immediate application of a cupping-glass to a poisoned wound, will prevent the absorption of the poison, and avert all untoward accidents. 2d, That the application of a cupping-glass to a poisoned wound, even after a part of the poison has been absorbed, and has begun to produce its proper effects upon the system, will arrest the progress of these events, and prevent their recurrence so long as it is permitted to remain on the part. 3d, That after the cupping-glass has been applied to a poisoned wound, for a certain time, the poison may be removed from the surface, and all unpleasant consequences averted, by simply washing the part with a little water.

The accuracy of these statements, the report continues, was fully established before the committee, by experiments performed with various poisons on rabbits and dogs. The influence, therefore, of atmospheric pressure on the process of absorption, may now, it is added, be incontrovertibly proved; and the establishment of this fact, for which we are indebted to Dr. Barry, may justly be regarded as a true discovery, notwithstanding some vague ideas previously put forth by others on the subject; and the empirical practice of sucking poisoned wounds,

which has been so long known to the profession.

The poisons employed were arsenic, prussic acid, strychnia, the upas tiente, and, finally, that of the viper, the living animal being made use of. Wounds were made upon the back and thighs of full grown rabbits, and when the blood had ceased to flow, two or three grains of strychnia, or two or three drops of prussic acid, were introduced into the wounds, and after intervals of three, five and ten minutes, a cupping glass was applied, which was renewed as often as it felt off. No symptoms of poisoning occurred in these cases, but if the precaution was neglected, death ensued.

A cupping-glass applied to a wound into which some strychnia had been put, prevented the effects of this substance from manifesting themselves, and also suspended them when beginning to be apparent. Eight grains of white arsenic were introduced into a wound in the thigh of a dog; three quarters of an hour after, a cupping-glass was applied to the wound and kept on for four hours, and the animal suffered no inconvenience. Another dog similarly poisoned, and left unassisted, died at the end of fifteen hours.

Six drops of prussic acid were poured into a little wound, made in the thigh of a rabbit; the cupping-glass was applied for twelve minutes, and the animal showed no signs of having been poisoned; but when it was taken away, convulsions came on so suddenly that it was thought to be dead; but a cupping-glass restored it to its former state of tranquillity; the same effects ensued upon removing it again, and it was only half an hour after the introduction of the poison, that it could be removed with impunity. Another rabbit, treated with the same quantity of acid, where no cupping-glass was used, died in two minutes.—*Medical Repository.*

SCRAPS.

Lord Nelson and Lord Norbury.—It was once our lot to hear a celebrated Barrister of the Irish Court, who had been a short time before horsewhipped at the foot of Nelson's Pillar, in Sackville-street, so severely as to be carried home bleeding from the severity of the punishment, cross-examine a man who had indicted another for an assault. "Pray, Sir," said the counsel, with usual barristerial insolence, "were you well beaten?" "Yes, sir," said the man, "quite as well as you were at the foot of Nelson's Pillar." The counsel turned pale with rage and mortification, and turning to Lord Norbury, "My Lord," said he, "I appeal for the protection of the Court against this impertinence." "The Court," cried Lord Norbury, "can never refuse its protection to any one who has bled under the immortal Nelson." *Irish paper.*

Credit for Character.—When Lord Kenyon was on the Bench, he attended an assize at Croydon, and one of the prisoners requested leave to have his trial put off from eleven to four o'clock, on the ground that a witness whom he expected from London, and who would give him a good character, could not arrive till the latter hour. The reply of the Judge was, "Oh, I'll give you credit for a good character, and now I'll try you; swear the Jury." The Jury were sworn, and the prisoner was convicted.

Mons. Mazurier, a physician of Strasbourg, asserts that he has discovered a cure for intoxication in acetate of potass; by the use of which he engages to make a drunken man sober in five minutes.—The same remedy is, he says, a specific for the gout, the origin of which disorder he attributes to the prevalence of uric acid in the system. If his reasoning be correct, any podagrical valetudinarian, who feels a fit coming on, has nothing to do but to eat half a pound of soap for his breakfast, and the enemy is defeated in *limine*.

There is now, (says the Norwich Courier,) living in the county of New-England, a man who was born on Sunday, married a woman that was born on Sunday, and has a child born on each day of the week....the first on Sunday morning, and the last on Saturday night. It reminds us of the plan of a mercantile gentleman on this river, who wished to do away the prejudice of sailors against beginning a voyage, or indeed any other business, on a Friday. He laid the keel of a brig on Friday, launched her on Friday, named her the Friday, she was insured on Friday, sent to sea on Friday, and, as it turned out, was lost on Friday.

A Curious Spectacle.—A few weeks since, a gentleman in this neighborhood noticed a very unusual flight of crows, who seemed to be attracted from all directions to one particular spot on his farm, and an incessant noise and bustle agitated all that arrived. The gentleman took his gun in his hand, and crept towards the spot to ascertain the occasion, and to make a shoot amongst them. On getting within view of the centre of attraction, he was amused to find the bustle to be occasioned by a battle between a couple of the crows, who, notwithstanding his approach, fought on so obstinately, that they would not separate until the gentleman took hold of them with his hands, and carried the combatants home with him. *Maryland Rep.*